





FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1835.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a recommendation from the Democratic Young Men of Berkshire County to hold a General Convention of Democratic Young Men of this Commonwealth, the delegates assembled at Worcester, on the 23d of Sept., and proceeded to the organization of the Convention.

On motion, PARKER L. HALL, Esq. of Pittsfield, was called to the chair.—Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Miller, of Worcester.

On motion of Mr. Harrington of Worcester, the following Preamble and Resolutions were offered:—

Whereas we have now assembled in Convention, agreeably to certain resolutions adopted by our Democratic friends in the County of Berkshire—And whereas said resolutions concurred in the Democratic National and State nominations and proposed to concert measures to sustain the same—which resolutions are, to wit, as follows:—

Resolved, That the nomination of MARTIN VAN BUREN for President, and RICHARD M. JOHNSON for Vice President of the United States, meets with our approbation, and we will use all honorable measures to sustain it.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of MARCUS MORTON for Governor, and WILLIAM FOSTER for Lt. Governor of this Commonwealth, and we will use our exertions to secure for them a majority at the election in November next.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Democratic Republican Young Men of this Commonwealth to hold a Convention at Worcester, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of September next, in order to concert measures to sustain the Republican National and State nominations.

And whereas the above resolutions set forth the objects for which this Convention has been called together—

Resolved, That this Convention concur in the same—and that the several individuals now present, or who may attend this Convention from the several portions of the Commonwealth, and concur in the aforesaid resolutions, be entitled to a seat in the same and be requested to take part in its proceedings.

On motion, a committee was raised to collect and count the votes for a President, four Vice Presidents and four Secretaries of the Convention, who reported that the whole number of votes was 251, and that Parker L. Hall Esq. of Pittsfield was elected President, Wm. W. Thompson Esq. of Northampton, Hon. Gayton P. Osgood, of Andover, Hon. Leonard M. Parker of Shirley, and Frederick Robinson Esq. of Marblehead, Vice Presidents, and Erasmus D. Beach of Springfield, Wm. H. Fessenden of Sandwich, Eliab Ward of Plymouth, and A. J. Davis, of Worcester, Secretaries.

Voted, That unless otherwise ordered, all committees, be nominated by the President and Vice Presidents of the Convention.

Voted, That a committee of one from each County, be appointed to report on the business necessary to be acted upon by the Convention. The committee consisted of Messrs. Thayer of Worcester, Clark of Hampshire, Curtis of Hampshire, Mason of Franklin, Bishop of Berkshire, Wright of Suffolk, Rantoul of Essex, Wood of Middlesex, Thompson of Plymouth, Fisk of Norfolk, Thornton of Bristol and Phinney of Barnstable; who made the following report:—

That a Committee be appointed by the Convention to prepare suitable Resolutions to be offered to the Convention for their consideration.

That a Committee be appointed for general correspondence through the Commonwealth upon the interests of the Democratic Republican party, and requested to address a Circular Letter to the Electors of the Commonwealth, upon the subject of the coming Elections.

The same committee was instructed to report resolutions for the consideration of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Harrington a committee was raised to make arrangements for a reporter of the Convention, who subsequently reported that they had attended to their duty and caused the same to be provided.

On motion, a committee of one from each county was raised to select a committee of five to act as committee of correspondence, and to draft an address to the people of the Commonwealth. Messrs. Henshaw, of Suffolk; Fisher, of Worcester; Partridge, of Hampshire; Moseley, of Hampden; Goodrich, of Berkshire; Wait, of Essex; Monroe, of Middlesex; Cushing, of Norfolk; Hall, of Bristol; and Nye, of Barnstable, were appointed that committee.

The Convention then adjourned to half past 2 o'clock P. M.

The Convention met at the hour of adjournment. The committee appointed to select a committee of correspondence, &c. reported the names of Messrs. Bancroft, of Springfield; Thayer, of Uxbridge; Sibley, of Sutton; Rantoul, of Gloucester; and Phinney, of Barnstable.

On motion, ordered that the members from the several towns leave their names and towns to which they belong with the Secretary, in order to obtain a list of the members of the Convention.

Mr. Thayer from the committee on Resolutions made a report, which was amended by additional resolutions offered by Mr. Cushing, of Dorchester; Huntington, of Boston; Leonard, of Westfield; and Rantoul, of Gloucester; and after discussion were severally read and adopted, as follows:

## RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the numerous attendance at this Convention is a just subject of mutual congratulations, and gives promise of the speedy triumph of Democracy in our ancient Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the present aspect of political parties has narrowed the subject of contest to the simple question, whether the people are capable of self government—or whether they shall be subjected to the controlling influence of self constituted guardians.

Resolved, That the respect due to the memory of our ancestors—the toils and sufferings of the early Pilgrims, the noble deeds and political integrity of the first emigrants—the unbroken succession of friends of popular liberty—call upon us to maintain the sovereignty of the people—and to make that sovereignty a reality.

Resolved, That as all sovereignty and government are virtually in the people, and that both the structure of our government and mode of legislation are only designed to give to the will of the people the forms and power of law;—therefore to secure the enjoyment of equal laws, it is essential that the people from whom they thus emanate, should be on an equality in their social and political condition.

Resolved, That all combinations, open or secret—all consolidations of wealth or influence, by special laws, designed to accumulate power or wealth in large masses for individual good, (the public advantage being only incidental,) are subversive of the just equality of the people;—and by a necessary consequence, disturb the equality and impartiality of the government and laws.

Resolved, That this Convention consider that all characters of incorporation of individuals or capital for private business and profit, ought to be uniformly checked and discouraged, by the democracy of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That this Convention further consider money or stock corporations as monopolies and aristocratic in their nature, and with us, as most apt instruments in the hands of the rich and powerful, to steal away the rights of the people, and that their direct tendency, moreover, is, to change our equal, social condition, and thus imperceptibly in effect to change the government itself.

tion, and thus imperceptibly in effect to change the government itself.

Resolved, That pure democracy inculcates equal rights—equal laws—equal means of education—and equal means of wealth also, as incident to these blessings; and whilst it will not directly or indirectly take from him who hath, it will not by special grants give to him who hath not—partiality and injustice, being equally manifest in either case.

Resolved, That we recognize but two great political divisions among us—the power of wealth and the power of the people struggling for supremacy in the government; and unfortunately for Massachusetts, at present, the power of wealth prevails in her public councils.

Resolved, That the expenditures of the Government of this State are enormously great and rapidly increasing, and that all past experience shows that they can only be reduced by a radical change in those who administer its affairs.

Resolved, That this Convention number among the most mischievously powerful and anti-republican of the MONOPOLIES which now beset the land, that stupendous prerogative—properly belonging only to the SUPREME POWER in the State—of coining and regulating at will, the PUBLIC CURRENCY;—a prerogative, which, when lodged by vicious legislation in private hands, as it is now lodged in BANKING CORPORATIONS, subjects the property, the business and freedom of the whole nation, to the most mercenary, corrupt and degrading of all human despotisms.

Resolved, That the first step of reform in correcting this enormous blunder of our Republican legislation, is the restriction of the lower denominations of the paper currency, until a CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIE BASIS be substituted for its present inconvertible representative.

Resolved, That we approve of the course pursued by the Democratic members of our State Legislature during the present and the last session of this body—and that we applaud the consistency, the boldness and firmness of the little Spartan band who have contended for liberty against the aristocratic influences created by special legislation.

Resolved, That this Convention approve of the organization of the Democratic Republican party, adopted by the Republican Members of the House of Representatives in convention during the last session thereof.

Resolved, That the Bank of the United States is an institution dangerous to liberty and to Constitutional Government, and that its cold-blooded, deliberate and calculating design, during the panic, to break every merchant and every local Bank in the country, merits and should receive the just indignation of an outraged community.

Resolved, That our legislation ought inflexibly to pursue the public good for its object—to assert, without compromise, the equal rights of all our citizens, and never to become a servant to the avarice of individuals or corporations.

Resolved, That the favorite principle of the commercial aristocracy, that wealth is the true basis of political power, is the most dangerous form of monopoly, wholly at war with the principles of our constitutions—marked by ingratitude to the yeomanry and independent mechanics whose courage achieved our national independence, and leading, in its ultimate tendencies, to the establishment of despotism.

Resolved, That we have confidence in the people, not merely as the safe depository of political power, but as the surest interpreters and protectors of sound political truth.

Resolved, That the liberties of the country would be exceedingly insecure if placed under the guardianship of wealth—since history proves, that every where the most wealthy have been the first in the hour of danger to propose dishonorable terms of surrender—and in the express language of Gov. Morris, "uniformly endeavor to establish tyranny."

Resolved, That we view with deep regret the unjust influence of wealth in the election of the Senate, whereby the yeomanry are deprived of their just influence in that body, and that we will use our best exertions to effect a reform, by which the Senate shall be based upon population.

Resolved, That our liberties have less to fear from an open attack than from gradual encroachments of special legislation, and the too generous confidence and security of the people.

Resolved, That the falsehood and bitterness of the calumnies which our opponents are perpetually circulating, and their haughty attempts at intimidation, are a concession on their part that they cannot sustain themselves before the people by argument addressed to the understanding.

Resolved, That the principles of democracy have been the sole ameliorating principles of modern civilization, that they have infused a spirit of benevolence into penal legislation—have subverted the aristocracy of superstition and the aristocracy of the sword, and that the progress of the masses of mankind in intelligence and happiness can be affected only by their agency.

Resolved, That as the strength of popular liberty consists in the intelligence of the people, the diffusion of moral and intellectual culture is a vital interest, and cardinal principle of true democracy.

Resolved, That MARTIN VAN BUREN by the excellence of his private character, by his uniform support of the cause of freedom and humanity, by his consistency as a statesman, his moderation, his firmness, his intimate acquaintance with all our interests, his inflexible and undeviating support of the interests of the yeomanry, has already made himself the favorite of EVERY ONE of our sister States in New England, and is entitled to the confidence and affection of the people of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That the courage displayed by RICHARD M. JOHNSON in defence of his country, his undeviating benevolence in advocating the rights of the weak against the strong, entitle him to the public support for the office of Vice President.

Resolved, That the spotless probity for which MARCUS MORTON is distinguished—his inflexible integrity—his disinterested devotion to a firm and radically sound democracy—his known benevolence of disposition—the moral force of his character—give evidence that it elected to the office of Governor, he will bring the weight of his powerful mind, and his extensive legal erudition, to assist in introducing into legislation all those reforms which are required by the progress of truth, and by a wise regard for the welfare of the people.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the sincere attachment of WILLIAM FOSTER to democratic principles, and that he merits our suffrages for the office of Lieutenant Governor.

Resolved, That as a large majority of our fellow-citizens are friendly to democratic principles, we regret every circumstance which tends to prevent an intimate and earnest co-operation—whether growing out of the history of the past, or out of local influences, and that we invite all persons friendly to the rights of the people to unite with us in their defence.

Resolved, That as the cause of democracy is the cause of freedom, of intelligence and humanity, we will nail our colors to the mast, and persevere till the day of success—our rule, faith in one another, and our watchword, UNION.

Voted, That the thanks of this Convention be presented to PARKER L. HALL, Esq. for the able, dignified, and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of President.

Voted, That the thanks of the Convention be presented to the Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

Voted, That the Worcester delegates be a committee to present the thanks of the Convention to the Rev. Mr. Miller, officiating clergyman.

The thanks of the Convention were also voted to the Baptist Society, for the use of their church for the accommodation of the Convention.

Voted, That the proceedings be signed by the officers of the Convention, and published in the democratic

and other papers that are disposed to publish them, throughout the Commonwealth.

At 6 o'clock, P. M. the Convention was dissolved.

PARKER L. HALL, President.  
WILLIAM W. THOMPSON,  
GAYTON P. OSGOOD,  
LEONARD M. PARKER,  
FREDERICK ROBINSON,  
ERASMUS D. BEACH,  
WM. H. FESSENDEN,  
ELIAB WARD,  
ANDREW J. DAVIS.

*A Bloodless Action between the Buckeyes and the Wolverines.*—On the 15th ult. the sheriff of Monroe county, accompanied by a body of armed men, made a descent upon the village of Toledo and captured the sheriff of Lucas county, whom they carried off. The party re-appeared in the course of the day, in search of such judges and justices as were acting under the laws of Ohio, but the citizens of Toledo had armed themselves, and after exchanging about 100 shots, the invaders retired. Killed 0000; wounded 0001!

The Albany Advertiser announces that Madame Celeste has not arrived at the theatre in that city, as was expected, but that the "wonderful sagacity and training exhibited by the two dogs, who are used in the play of the Cherokee Chief, have drawn out the most unqualified applause whenever the play has been performed."

*Profitable Business.*—A letter from Covington, (Tenn.) published in the Worcester Palladium, says:—"The negro stealer takes a negro to the lower country; sells him for \$800 or a \$1000 cash; then tells the negro to run away, and meet him at a place appointed, where they divide the money. He then takes him to another section of the country, and sells him again; the negro runs away, and they again divide the money. After having sold the negro in this way several times over, he takes him into the woods, murders him, and takes the whole of the money!"

The Mississippi Free Trader rows Mr. F. E. Plummer, the apostate, up salt creek—he is flat as a pancake. The Trader says—

"The efforts of the opposition to divide and conquer us in this State have failed. The democracy will be united to a man in favor of the democratic ticket, state and national. Union and Victory is the motto that floats on our standard."

*Can an Auctioneer refuse a bid?* This question is to be tried in New York. Some time ago, Pells & Calhoun, auctioneers in Wall street, put up a parcel of fine Italian marble, at auction. Elisha Bloomer made a bid for the marble. Pells & Calhoun, rom some causes not developed, refused Mr. Bloomer's bid, and hence Mr. Bloomer brought an action for damages.

An editor in speaking of making selections from Irving's works, says—

"The writings of Irving throughout are such a paradise of beauties, that it is only necessary to stretch forth the hand, and a shower of roses will carpet the turf around you."

The Speech of Mr. RANTOUL, before the Worcester Convention, is spoken of by those who heard it as a very able effort. We hope to have the pleasure of laying it before our readers, with the remarks of several other gentlemen who also addressed the Convention.

"The Musical Library," published by Mr. Broaders, is one of the best publications of the kind we have seen. Those who are interested in the science of music should examine this work, and if they examine it we are sure they will become its patrons.

An Eagle, measuring five feet from tip to tip, was shot from the vane of Mr. Pierpont's Meeting House in this City, about sun-down yesterday, by Mr. Benjamin Blaney. Mr. B. went above the belfry, as high as he could get, and brought him down with a shot gun.

The Philadelphia Inquirer states that it is rumored that a forgery to the extent of ten thousand dollars has been committed in that city, by an individual who was a few months since engaged in mercantile pursuits.

The Whigs have postponed nominating a candidate for the office of Lieut. Governor, until the 8th of October next, when they will hold a convention in this city for that purpose.

The N. York papers are undecided upon the point whether Matthias be dead or not. The man in Pennsylvania is not the Simon Pare. The Gothamites intend to give Niblo a benefit.

The alarm of fire between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening, was caused by the bursting out of a flame from the ruins in Court street.

The friends of Mr. Kuhn declined a public funeral, and he was buried from his residence yesterday afternoon—a legislative committee was present.

Charleston papers to Saturday evening have been received; there was a violent gale there on Tuesday week.

Vera Cruz papers to the 5th inst. state that the citizens of Texas have determined to keep the peace, and that the war in that colony was at an end.

The Pleasure Yacht Gem, hence, for Baltimore, was disabled in the gale on Saturday, and has put into New York for repairs.

An attempt was made on Wednesday, last week, to destroy the family of Dr. Cole, of Williston, Vt., by putting arsenic into their well.

The small pox, which has prevailed to an alarming extent in Nashville, Tenn. is nearly extinguished.

For an account of the wreck of brig Washington, Ryder, hence, for Cadiz, see Ship News.

The Harrison meeting at Louisville, Ky. was a slim affair—the General don't take at all at all.

The beautiful steamer Detroit lately left that place with 300 cabin passengers—the largest number ever carried by any of the Lake boats. We can hardly realize the progress which civilization has made within a few years in the west—already covering those inland seas and wide prairies with a refined and enterprising population.

Capital Conviction.—The trial of Peter Crines, for the murder of his wife, came on before the Circuit Court, at Goshen, during the past week, and on Thursday evening the jury brought in a verdict of Guilty.—Newburgh Gaz.

The Taunton Whig says that there were more than three hundred witnesses in attendance before the Court of Common Pleas now in Session there, on Tuesday last, principally to testify in relation to the *le de rum*.

## MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Chapter 14, of the Revised Code, which contains sundry provisions respecting jail yard limits has passed to a third reading, in the House, and returned, for concurrence in the amendments, to the Senate, where it was referred to the Committee of Revision. The law in its passage through the House, has been in some degree liberalized; and, after amendment upon amendment, reconsideration upon reconsideration, the limits are established as follows:—For debts contracted prior to the 2d of April, 1834, the limits are to be the same as they were prior to that date; but for debts contracted in future, the limits are to be co-extensive with the boundaries of the several counties—with an exception in favor of Suffolk, Norfolk, and Middlesex counties; viz. "that the limits of the jail yard for the County of Norfolk, shall include the bridge over the river between Weymouth and Hingham, on the Hingham and Quincy Turnpike, and the roads from said bridge to Cohasset; and in the Counties of Suffolk and Middlesex, the limits of the jail yard shall extend to the common jurisdiction of said Counties, as described in this chapter."

The Licence Law, chap. 47, passed without amendment in the House. An amendment was offered, proposing, that if any person should be convicted "of drinking to excess," that he should be fined five dollars, for every such offence. To this, an amendment was offered by another member, to insert the words "ardent spirits;" this amendment was followed by another, to insert "wine;" another to insert "beer and cider;" another, by Mr. Blake, of Boston, to insert "Tea," and finally by another, to insert "water," upon the ground that bad water drank to "excess" was also very injurious.

Chapter 50, on the Observation of the Lord's Day, and the prevention of immorality, which prohibits working or riding, except for necessity or charity, was passed to a third reading. Section 19 provides that if any person shall profanely curse and swear, he shall be fined not more than five nor less than one dollar, for each offence. At the minimum rate the coffers of the State might speedily be overflowed, by prosecutions under this section.

This chapter also contains several sections, prohibiting, and rendering penal, gambling in every form, and provides that money lost by gaming may be recovered back by a civil action; and if by covin, or collusion, the loser neglects or refrains from suing the winner, then any third party may sue the winner for three times the amount lost, and upon recovery, with full costs of court, receive one half of the sum to himself, while the other half accrues to the Commonwealth. Section 18 makes it the duty of any Police Justice, or Justice of Peace, to issue warrants for entering houses suspected of being used for gaming, and for arresting the persons found therein, whether their names be known or not to the informer or complainant.

Mr. Robinson, of Marblehead, from the Committee to which the subject was referred, reported "that no alterations ought to be made in the salaries of any of the officers of the Commonwealth at this time." This report was ordered to be taken up this day.

The family of Jacob Kahn declined the public funeral proposed by the Legislature.

Fire.—About 2 o'clock this [Thursday] morning, fire was discovered in a three story wooden building in Court street, occupied by Mr. William H. Vinton, as a dwelling house, confectionary, and bakery, which was mostly destroyed. The fire was discovered by a person in the street, who aroused the inmates, who had barely time to escape with their lives. Mr. V.'s loss is \$2000—insured at the Merchant's Office \$1500. On the left the fire communicated to a small wooden building, occupied by a jeweller, whose goods were removed—damage trifling. It also partly destroyed a four story wooden building, owned by Mrs. Ann Greene, and occupied by Mrs. Hardy, as a milliner's shop, and by Miss Newman, as a toy shop, and as a dwelling house by Mrs. Greene and Mr. Thomas Hardy. Furniture of Mr. H. insured at the Firemen's Office. Miss N.'s damage trifling—fully insured. A one story wooden building adjoining was partially damaged by water. On the right it communicated to a four story brick building, the lower story occupied by R. E. Newman, as a crockery ware store. He is insured, but the damage is not extensive, most of his stock having been removed. The upper stories were occupied by the Boston Bewick Company, whose loss is about \$2000, and by Mr. George G. Smith, engraver, whose loss is very considerable—amount not ascertained. B. B. Co. insured at Firemen's office \$2000. Mr. Smith is not insured. It is believed to have originated from a defect in the chimney. We understand from an Engineer that not one of the Charleston engines were present.

The alarm at daylight was caused by the burning of a chimney at the north part of the city.—Trans.

Abolitionist Converted.—The New York Herald tells a good story of a Yankee who has been transformed from an abolitionist to a strenuous advocate for Slavery. This Jonathan had been journeying in the Southern States for his health, and for the purpose of getting subscribers for a new publication. On he went from plantation to plantation, until he arrived at the dwelling place of a maiden lady, who owned a hundred negroes—here our abolitionist fell sick, and left the green bag containing the show volume of the new publication to rest in peace. The lady kindly nursed her Northern visitor, until her care and the operation of a generous climate cured him of all his ills. He looked about and found every thing comfortable. His mind was made up and he assiduously courted the old maid, until she lent an ear to his entreaties, and our itinerant abolitionist procured her hand, her heart and her hundred negroes, at one "fell swoop." The anti-abolitionists say, that on this plantation the negroes are a little the hardest dealt with of any in that neighborhood. Something is likewise said of the age of the lady and "whitewashing," which we think it unnecessary to repeat.

Musical Taste.—A clever caricature has lately appeared, representing a young lady (at her piano-forte) and her cockney beau, between whom the following dialogue takes place:—Lady. Pray, Mr. Jenkins, are you musical? Gentleman. Vy, no, Miss; I am not musical myself, but I have a very excellent snuff-box vot is.

Sudden Death.—Ludlen Haggerty, a partner in the auction house of John Haggerty & Sons, while in the act of coughing, burst a blood vessel yesterday morning (Monday) and expired immediately. He was in the midst of a sale of dry goods at the time.—N. Y. Herald.

An application will be made to the Legislature of Virginia at its next session, for the incorporation of a company to construct a Railroad from Lynchburg to the Tennessee line.

Carving.—"Shall I cut this loin of mutton saddle-wise?" said a gentleman. "No," said one of his guests, "cut it bridewise, for then I may chance to get a bit in my mouth."

## PRICES OF STOCKS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MORNING POST, BY H. H. DEAS, Broker, Office, No 5 Exchange st, up stairs, September 24, 1835.

BANKS IN BOSTON.	Per Cent.	Offered.	Askd.	LAST DIVIDEND.
United States	-	100 108 109	107 3/4	July 31 per cent
American	-	100 104 106	105 1/2	April 30 "
Atlantic	-	100 106 107 1/2	106 3/4	" "
Atlas	-	100 106 107	106 1/2	" "
Roston	-	50 56 56	55 1/2	4 for 9 mos
City	-	100 108 110	107 1/2	" "
Columbian	-	100 107 108	106 3/4	" "
Commercial	-	100 103 104	102 1/2	" "
Commonwealth	-	100 103 104	102 1/2	" "
Eagle	-	100 107 108	106 3/4	" "
Franklin (South Boston)	-	100 105 107	104 1/2	" "
Fulton	-	100 100 101	99 3/4	" "
Globe	-	100 109 111	108 1/2	" "
Granville	-	100 101 102	100 3/4	" "
Hancock	-	100 101 101	100 3/4	" "
Hamilton	-	100 107 108 1/2	107 3/4	" "
Market	-	100 105 106	104 3/4	" "
Massachusetts	-	250 258 261	259 1/2	" "
Merchants	-	100 110 112	109 3/4	" "
New England	-	100 109 111	108 1/2	" "
North	-	100 104 105 1/2	103 3/4	" "
Oriental	-	100 105 107	104 3/4	" "
South	-	100 100 101	99 3/4	" "
State	-	60 62 63	61 1/2	" "
Suffolk	-	100 119 120	118 1/2	" "
Trenton	-	100 103 107	102 1/2	" "
Traders	-	100 103 107	102 1/2	" "
Union	-	100 105 106	104 3/4	" "
Washington	-	100 103 104	102 1/2	" "

INSURANCE COMPANIES	Dividend payable
American	100 130 132 January & July
Atlas	100 104 105 " "
Atlantic	100 104 106 " "
Boston Marine	60 72 75 June & Dec
Boston	100 120 123 March & Sept
Boyden	100 104 106 April & October
Columbian	100 104 106 June & Dec
Commonwealth	100 104 106 April & October
Commercial	100 98 101 " "
Firemen's	25 0 25 January & July
Fishing Insurance	50 50 51 " "
Franklin	100 110 111 " "
Globe	60 67 68 " "
Hope	100 106 108 April & October
Merchants	100 100 104 May & November
Mercantile Marine	100 120 123 April & October
Manufacturers	57 39 40 March & Sept
Massachusetts Fire & Marine	100 102 104 January & July
New England Marine	50 54 55 April & October
Neptune	100 120 125 January & July
National	100 98 102 April & Oct
Ocean	33 33 35 " "
Petroleum	100 102 103 May & Nov
Suffolk	100 106 107 January & July
Trenton	50 50 51 April & Oct
United States	100 106 107 May & July
Washington	100 106 107 April & Oct
Warren Insurance	100 New

PHILADELPHIA, No. 13.—The members of En, gine Company No 18, with pleasure present their thanks to Messrs. Parker & Whitney, of the Tremont Restaurant, for the excellent supply of refreshments at the fire in Court street, on Thursday morning. J







